

## The Empire Strikes

### Enquiry Questions

Ambition was the main reason for the Roman invasion of Britain.  
Discuss.

Why do we still remember Boudicca?

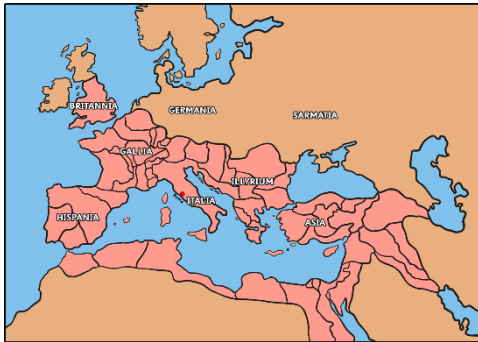
How have the Romans affected our lives today?

### Key Features and Landmarks

#### Landmarks of Ancient Rome and Italy:

Colosseum	Trevi Fountain
Pantheon	Leaning Tower of Pisa
Roman Forum	Mount Vesuvius
River Tiber	Mount Etna
River Rubicon	Mount Stromboli

#### Map of ancient Europe:



#### Map of Italy / Europe:



### Key Tier 3 vocabulary

<b>Conquer</b>	If one country or group of people conquers another, they take complete control of their land.
<b>Invade</b>	To invade a country means to enter it by force with an army
<b>Settle</b>	When people settle in a place it means they start living there permanently.
<b>Empire</b>	An empire is a number of individual nations that are all controlled by the government or ruler of one particular country.

### Key facts and dates: Timeline of the spread of the Roman empire

<b>753BC</b>  The building of Rome begins.	<b>510BC</b>  Rome becomes a republic. Officials are elected.	<b>202BC</b>  Rome conquers territories outside Italy and its power spreads.	<b>1BC</b>  The birth of Jesus.	<b>AD61</b>  Boudicca rebels against the Romans.	<b>AD122</b>  The building of Hadrian's wall begins.	<b>AD235-235</b>  20 Roman emperors are assassinated.	<b>AD410</b>  Roman rule in Britain comes to an end.	<b>AD455</b>  Vandals destroy Rome and the Empire collapses.
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### Key Facts on Julius Caesar



**Full name:** Gaius Julius Caesar

**Born:** July 100 BC in Rome, Italy. **Died:** 15<sup>th</sup> March 44 BC in Rome, Italy.

**Bio:** Best known for being the dictator of Rome and putting an end to the Roman Republic. Caesar was also a General and conquered many parts of Europe with his army, most famously Gaul (France). He made two attempts to conquer Britain in 55 BC and 54 BC.

When he became Dictator of Rome in 46 BC, he built new buildings and temples in the city of Rome. He even changed the calendar to the Julian calendar with 365 days and a leap year.

Some people believed Caesar was too powerful, so they plotted to kill him. When he died, his nephew Octavian became the first Roman emperor changing his name to Caesar Augustus.

## Key events and facts relating to the invasion and conquering of Britain and the Roman Army

Britain was finally conquered 43 AD

Rome's rule over Britain ended 410 AD

Emperor Claudius was ruling over the Roman empire at the time. 40,000 Roman soldiers came to Britain under the command of Aulus Plautius.

### How the Army was organised:

Roman Soldiers were grouped into larger numbers called legion. There were about 30 of these at different times.

Legions were divided into 10 cohorts of 480 men, each cohort was then divided into 6 centuries of about 80 men led by a Centurion. Centuries were divided into 10 groups of 8 men who shared a tent or barrack room.

Legions were made up of Roman citizens and you had to be 25 to join and serve for 20 years.

### Parts of a soldier's uniform:

**Cassis:** Roman soldier's helmet

**Scutum:** Shield

**Gladius:** Short sword

**Caligae:** Roman sandals made of leather with metal studs on the sole.



### Fighting Techniques



The Turtle was used to advance towards the enemy by creating a shell out of shields around a group of soldiers.



The Wedge was used to divide the enemy by the legion creating a 'V'.



The Repel-cavalry was used to protect against soldiers on horses. Soldiers used their shield and as protection and threw spears.



The Orb was used when the army had been split. The legionaries would protect the archers and officers.

## Reasons why Britain was invaded

### Raw materials:

Corn; Wool; Leather; Silver; Gold; Tin; Lead; Slaves.

### Power

The Romans didn't just want goods from Britain; they also wanted to invade to show how powerful they were. By conquering more and more countries and making their Empire bigger, it made Rome more powerful. The Romans also believed it was their duty to do this and make the world "civilised" like them.

### Ambition

Invading other countries and adding to the Empire was a way to become more powerful and popular; the first invasions took place because Julius Caesar was ambitious and wanted power and glory. Claudius had just become Emperor, in the 1<sup>st</sup> Century BC, and wanted to prove himself as a good leader of Rome, when his invasion took place.

### Revenge

The Britons had been helping the Gauls (French) fight against the Romans.

The Romans wanted to punish the Britons for this and make sure that they could no longer do this.

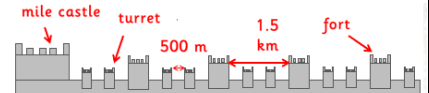
## Key places: Hadrian's Wall

Scotland was not part of Roman Britain. Although the Romans won a big battle against the Caledonians in A.D 84, this made the different tribes of Scotland band together as 'The Picts'. In A.D. 122 Emperor Hadrian ordered his soldiers to build a wall between

Roman Britain and Scotland to defend the Roman occupied land from frequent attacks by the Picts.

The stone wall ran from Wallsend on the East coast to Bowness on the West coast. It wasn't just a wall.

There was a mile-castle containing 20 soldiers every Roman mile (1.5km) and Turrets guarded by soldiers every 500M. Major forts were also built along the wall and these could accommodate between 500 and 1000 Roman soldiers.



## Key Facts on Boudicca and her rebellion

British Celtic tribes rebelled against the Roman Empire, the most famous being Boudicca.

Boudicca was the wife of Prasutagus, the ruler of a Celtic tribe called the Iceni. The Iceni lived in a region of Britain that is now called East Anglia.

In about 60 AD, the Roman governor was sent to North Wales to lead an army. While he was away Boudicca led an attack against the tribe's Roman rulers with several other tribes. Her army were called the Britons. They managed to destroy Camuldonum (Colchester), the capital of Roman Britain and defeated the Roman IX legion. Hearing the news, the Roman Governor rushed back from Wales. He tried to evacuate Londinium (London) as he guessed this would be the Britons next target. Boudicca and her army destroyed Londinium and Verulamium (St Albans).

The Roman army regrouped in the Midlands and finally defeated the Britons in the battle of Watling Street. No one knows what really happened to Boudicca. Some say she killed herself when she knew the Romans had defeated her, others say she fell ill and died.



### 3D Art – Roman pottery

**Fine ware:** Fine ware is decorative, thinner and delicate. It was used for dining on special occasions. It often had beautiful decorations and a shiny glaze.

**Coarse ware:** Coarse ware was rough and thick. It was used in kitchens for everyday purposes such as cooking, carrying water and eating from if you were poor.

**Pinching:** A method of shaping clay by inserting the thumb of one hand into the clay and lightly pinching with the thumb and fingers whilst slowly rotating the ball in the palm of the other hand.

**Rolling coils:** Rolling out coils or ropes of clay and joining them together with the fingers or a tool.

**Etching:** To cut and indent into the clay to form a design or texture.

**Smoothing:** A finishing technique aimed at evening the outer layer of the clay.

### D.T. Shell structures – Making a 3D box

**Net:** A pattern that you can cut and fold to make a model of a solid shape.

**Prototype:** A product built to test ideas and changes until it resembles the final product.

**Structure:** A combination of materials and parts to create a 3D shape.

**Template:** A shape that is drawn around to transfer a design.

